

POSITION

R.H. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ G \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ D \end{array}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} E \end{array}$

L.H. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G \\ A \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} D \\ E \end{array}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 1 \end{array}$

[38] The Bear Went Over the Mountain

(We Won't Go Home Till Morning)

Modern Adaptation of an Old Crusaders Song

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system has a key signature of one sharp and a 6/8 time signature. The second system includes a 'Shift of Hand Positions' sign (an asterisk). The third system ends with a 'Fine' and a 'D.C. al Fine' instruction. The fourth system continues the piece, also ending with a 'D.C. al Fine' instruction. Fingerings and hand positions are indicated throughout the score.

*Shift of Hand Positions occurs where this sign appears.

SHIFT OF HAND POSITIONS

(Key of G Major)

Da Capo, D.C.: from the beginning

Fine (fee-nay): the end

D.C.al Fine: go back to the beginning and play to the end.

In this composition one count is represented in the following different ways:

The diagram shows two ways to represent one count in 6/8 time. The first way is a half note (G) with a 6/8 time signature. The second way is a dotted quarter note (G) with a 6/8 time signature.

The diagram shows the shift of hand positions in G major. The right hand (R.H.) plays a scale from G to E, and the left hand (L.H.) plays a scale from G to E. The diagram shows the fingerings for each note and the shift of hand positions.